

WEBER MEMBERS IN A LIVELY ROW

Condon and Child Question Each
Other's Veracity.

NO BLOWS ARE STRUCK

HOUSE PUTS IN ANOTHER BIG
LEGISLATIVE DAY.

"It's not so," shouted Representative A. S. Condon of Ogden.

"I say it is so," yelled Representative John C. Child of Blanding.

The two were standing within ten feet of each other on the floor of the house, face to face. Child shook his fist. Dr. Condon shook with rage. Sergeant-at-Arms Rowberry looked startled and prepared to get between the combatants. Some of the spectators began to look for a personal conflict, but the two opposing gentlemen from Weber county used no weapons other than words and glances.

The trouble arose shortly after the opening of the afternoon session and grew out of a discussion of the Molybdenum bill changing in some details the horticultural board law to comply with court decisions.

"The majority of the people of Weber county are opposed to this bill," declared Child.

Condon rose, bristling.

"I think as much of my reputation as anybody," without mentioning names, said he, "but I want to say that statement is not so."

"I say it is so," shouted Child, jumping up.

Seventy-five to 90 per cent of the people favor it," retorted Condon, in stentorian tones.

"I'll place my reputation along with the doctor's," Child came back, just as loud.

There was a crisis for a moment then, but both men subsided and further hostilities were averted. The bill was passed, only Child, Evans, Lee, McKinnon, Merrill, Roberts and Hull voting no.

Bills That Were Passed.

The following bills were passed at the two sessions held yesterday:

Senate Bill No. 177, by Benning—Relating to the publication of notices to creditors of estates.

Senate Bill No. 170, by Lawrence (by request)—Providing for the support of families of decedents.

Senate Bill No. 146, by Johnson—Making special provision for the issuance of preferred stock of corporations. (Austin gave notice of a motion to reconsider.)

Senate Bill No. 115, by Allison—Limiting time for entering motion for a new trial.

Senate Bill No. 109, by Lawrence—Allowing bond for damages to be given and operations continued in the case of smelters and other defendants sued for maintaining a nuisance.

Senate Bill No. 152, by Benning—Making judges' chambers co-extensive with their districts.

Senate Bill No. 154, by Johnson—Providing for the arbitration of water rights.

Senate Bill No. 162, by Johnson—Eliminating the requirement that the state treasurer must, in his annual report, give the number and amount of each warrant paid.

Those Under the Axe.

The following were killed:

House Bill No. 144, by Condon—Forbidding the use of barbed wire on gates.

House Bill No. 93, by Chipman (by request)—Establishing an experimental silk factory.

Governor Wells sent in a veto of the Condon bill appropriating \$6,000 for the irrigation congress at Ogden, the objections being to the form. A substitute measure was attached to the veto, reaching the same end in a slightly different way. Dr. Condon's name was attached to this. It was introduced and passed unanimously under suspension of the rules. The senate immediately afterward took similar action.

Barrett Saves Lewis' Dog Bill.

Barrett saved from sudden death the dog tax bill of his colleague from Beaver county, Senator Lewis. The committee on livestock reported against the measure, and the house was preparing to live over the bill.

He kept the house from removing the pending clause. Then he and Roberts had an amendment adopted, making the tax \$1 for males and \$1.50 for females, instead of \$2 and \$3. After some debate the bill was placed on its final passage and defeated gently and not violently as at first intended. The vote was 4 to 3, as follows:

Ayes—Adams, Austin, Barrett, Brink, Cahoon, Cullen, Done, Hall, Hamilton, Hoshutz, J. E. Johnson, Lee, Merrill, Morris, Richards, Roberts, Stewart, Tietjen, Wilson—19.

Notes—Child, Chipman, Evans, Haw-

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A New, Effective and Convenient Cure For Catarrh.

Of Catarrh remedies, there is no end, but of catarrh cures, there have always been a great variety. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old-fashioned salt water douches.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism, and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can.

To cure catarrh whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

William Zimmerman of St. Joseph relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position, as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary."

"Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start, and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh, although I had suffered nearly all my life from it."

"They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I cannot say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets."

LEY, J. H. JOHNSON, LUTHER, McFARLAND, McKINNON, McRAE, METCALF, MOLEY, PETERSON, REDD, ROBINSON, SMITH, SPY, STONE, WHITE, HULL—19.

Absent and not voting—7.

House bill No. 20, by Hamilton, fixing eight hours as a day's labor in public institutions was sent back to the committee on labor. The bill purported to apply only to the penitentiary, but Richards discovered that it applied to the mental hospital and other institutions and had it recommitted for amendment.

The house adopted the report of the conference committee on house bill No. 56, by Smith. This was intended originally to permit the driving of stock through Emigration canyon. The conference committee reported an amendment allowing cities acting as distributing agents for water to tax the beneficiaries not over 20 cents an acre. The bill was passed as amended.

Against "Anti Ice-cream Bill."

Mrs. Coulter's six election measures, including the "anti-ice cream bill," were reported unfavorably by the house committee on elections yesterday.

The bill proposed legislation was absent, but Speaker Hull said she was anxious to have the bills referred to her own committee, judiciary, in the hope of saving them. White moved that they be thus referred, but Cahoon and Stewart thought it would be a waste of time this late in the session.

Barrett moved that White's motion lie on the table and this carried.

The measure will be taken up next week and the indication is that their enacting clauses will be amended.

Favorable committee reports were received on the following measures: Senate bill No. 65, by Barber, providing for rotation of office in city councils; senate bill No. 33, by Johnson, making county sheriffs livestock inspectors;

house bill No. 177, by Condon, providing for a poultry commission; house bill No. 172, by Watts, relating to certificates of sale of state lands; house bill No. 170, by Mrs. Coulter, ordering that houses in public buildings shall open outward; house bill No. 154, by Mrs. Coulter (by request), establishing a school for deficient youth; house bill No. 68, by Anderson, to compel the taxation of all property; house bill No. 145, by Condon, allowing the state health board to stop persons entering the state from quarantined districts; house bill No. 150, by Child, forbidding the unauthorized "borrowing" of property;

house bill No. 147, by Sperry, providing for a uniform system of record of delinquent taxes; house bill No. 167, by Sperry, repealing the law of 1901 providing for the filling of vacancies on the board of directors; house bill No. 155, by Sperry, requiring county auditors to file statements of salaries of county assessors and county treasurers and their assistants; house bill No. 159, relating to mode of collecting taxes; house bill No. 157, by Sperry, relating to payment of witness fees; senate bill No. 94, by Sherman, making an appropriation for an exhibition at the St. Louis exposition; senate bill No. 126, by the committee on manufactures and commerce, making an appropriation for an exhibit at the Portland exposition; house bill No. 181, by Done, raising the school tax limit in Salt Lake City; senate bill No. 109, by Murdoch, relating to the erection of school houses by day labor.

Unfavorable reports were received on the following: House bill No. 41, by Mrs. Coulter (by request), relating to mileage of district judges; house bill No. 152, by J. E. Johnson, relating to powers of notaries public; house bill No. 89, by Colton (by request), providing for the employment of a clerk; senate bill No. 173, by Sherman, relating to capital stock of banking corporations; house bill No. 178, providing for licensing plumbers in Salt Lake.

New Bills Put In.

The following new bills were introduced:

House Bill No. 183—McRae's smelter bill.

House Bill No. 184, by Roberts. (This is substantially the same as the original, creating the office of grain and produce inspector, but it adds the duties of weighing to those of inspection. The inspectors will take official weight on railroad scales, thus preventing disputes between shippers and purchasers. Referred to the committee on manufactures and commerce.)

House Bill No. 185—Smith's smelter bill.

House Bill No. 186, by Roberts—Authorizing the investment of the sinking fund for the redemption of territorial bonds in state, county, municipal or school district bonds of Utah. Referred to the judiciary committee.

PASSES BILL FOR NEW JUDGE.

House Follows Action of Senate For Salt Lake District.

The Lawrence bill, creating an additional judge for the Third judicial district, which includes Salt Lake county, went through the house without a hitch yesterday.

White said the judges in this district are so far behind on their docket that help is necessary.

When it came to a vote, Morris said he questioned the constitutionality of the bill, and feared its enactment would result in great expense, as was the case with the district attorney act. For that reason he voted in the negative.

Robinson took the same view. There were the only "nays." Stoker said there was a dispute as to the constitutionality, but he believed the additional judge was needed. For that reason he voted for the bill.

WIVES FOR EXCUSES.

House Discusses Marital Status Before Letting Members Go.

The question of the number of wives waiting to welcome a man at his home entered into the discussion, whether the members of the house were to be excused yesterday. Dr. Condon asked to be excused. The other members demanded to know why.

"I want to go home," said he. "I have seen my wife in a week."

Somebody suggested that there was no train to Ogden for a couple of hours.

"You don't know which wife I want to see," retorted Dr. Condon, and the house, amid a laugh, voted to excuse him.

A little later Representative J. A. Anderson of Morgan asked to be excused. It was declared as an argument against that he had no wife to see.

"I haven't a wife," he replied, "but there is somebody else I want to see very badly."

This excuse was not accepted. The representative was told privately to get a wife if he wanted to be excused.

Favors Salary Increase.

The salaries and fees committee of the house has changed front on the judges' salary bill. A favorable report was sent in yesterday on Sperry's house bills Nos. 146 and 147, raising the salaries of supreme and district judges with the amendments forbidding the judges to receive mileage. The bills fix the salary of a justice of the supreme court at \$5,000, and a district judge at \$4,000. The present salary of each is \$3,000, with mileage for district judges at 5 cents a mile on a railroad and 15 cents a mile off railroads. Supreme judges receive traveling expenses.

PRINETTI BETTER.

Rome, March 7.—The condition of Foreign Minister Prinetti, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is believed to be improving, his doctors saying that he may soon resume his duties.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it does not cure you. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

MAKE CHANGES IN TWO BILLS

Income Tax and Salary Exemption Measures Amended.

SENATE IN SHORT SESSION

GARDNER REPORTS HIS CONFERENCE WITH CLERK WILDING.

Reduction of the proposed income tax from 3 to 1 per cent and increase of the salary exemption from \$1,000 to \$2,000 are the changes recommended by the state senate ways and means committee in Senator Murdoch's income tax bill (S. B. 178).

In making the report the members went on record as reserving the right to vote for or against the bill as they might prefer, independent of their recommendation as a committee.

Senator David McKay's bill (S. B. 174) requiring that doors of all public buildings shall open outward was passed unanimously. The purpose of the measure is to facilitate escape in case of fire.

Senate bill 176, by Barber, prohibiting false statements for obtaining credit was passed unanimously.

Senator Gardner's bill (S. B. 70) making railway companies liable for destruction of livestock independent of whether the animal was on its owner's property, was passed unanimously.

House bill No. 177, by Condon, providing for a poultry commission, was passed unanimously.

House bill No. 172, by Watts, relating to certificates of sale of state lands; house bill No. 170, by Mrs. Coulter, ordering that houses in public buildings shall open outward; house bill No. 154, by Mrs. Coulter (by request), establishing a school for deficient youth; house bill No. 68, by Anderson, to compel the taxation of all property; house bill No. 145, by Condon, allowing the state health board to stop persons entering the state from quarantined districts; house bill No. 150, by Child, forbidding the unauthorized "borrowing" of property;

Irrigation Bill Read.

The joint irrigation committee's bill (S. B. 181) was read the second time and made a special order for 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Senator A. B. Lewis' bill for appointment of stray commissioners (S. B. 140) was killed by the livestock committee.

That the assessor shall collect personal property taxes within ten days of assessment or require a bond from the taxpayer, is the purpose of an amendment to the assessment law, introduced as senate bill No. 187, by Senator Henry Gardner of Utah county.

"The law now provides that personal property taxes are a lien upon the owner's property, but when the owner has no real estate he frequently evades payment," explained Senator Gardner. "The purpose of my bill is to make collection sure."

Enfranchisement Endorsed.

The federal relations committee reported favorably upon Senator McKay's resolution endorsing the enfranchisement of women.

Senator Gardner, the special committee appointed to confer with Committee Clerk Oscar L. Wilding as to his intentions with reference to attending to his work, reported that Mr. Wilding had evinced a willingness to attend to his duties. He recommended that no action be taken, and his report was accepted without opposition.

Sensors Bamberg, McKay and Love were appointed a conference committee to confer with the house on the Ogden water bill (S. B. 182).

House bill No. 147, by J. E. Johnson, fixing the standard of purity of oil, was made a special order for tomorrow afternoon.

DEATH RATE WAS HIGH

Mortality for February Was Eighty-three—Record of Contagious Diseases.

The total deaths among residents of Salt Lake City for the month of February reached the highest mark for that month in many years, the mortality being eighty-three, which represents an annual death rate of 13.25 per 1,000, as against a death rate of 10.24 for the previous year. The excess of mortality is due to the increased death rate from pneumonia (ten), meningitis (six) and diphtheria (nine); also the thirty deaths from chronic ailments of long standing. The deaths from pneumonia were more than triple the number for the previous month and show a like increase over the same month of last year. There were three deaths from tuberculosis, fourteen of nervous origin, five from diseases of the heart, eighteen from diseases of the respiratory system, three each of the digestive and genito-urinary apparatus, four each of the puerperal condition and external causes, two each of ill-defined diseases, old age and early infancy and malformation.

Classified by sex, forty-five of the decedents were males and thirty-eight females, all were white, forty were natives of Utah, twenty-one were born in other parts of the United States and twenty-two were of foreign nativity; forty-three had never been married, five died during the married life and fifteen were in the widowed state. Twenty-eight deaths occurred among children under 5 years of age, eight between the ages of 5 and 15, twenty-one from 15 to 45 years of age, and sixteen over 45 and under 95.

Compared with last month (January) contagious diseases decreased nineteen cases, there being 185 in February as against 204 for the month before. The more important diseases were reported as follows: Scarlet fever, nineteen cases; diphtheria, forty-seven; smallpox, eighty-six. Nineteen examinations of culture tubes by Chemist Larame developed the germs of diphtheria present in eight of them. Twenty-four samples of milk were tested and twenty-three were found to be up to the standard required by ordinance. Eighty-nine houses, containing 444 inhabitants, were disinfectant by the department fumigator during the month.

The births reported for the month show an increase of twenty-five over January and are twenty-three in excess of the corresponding month of 1902. There were sixty-six males and fifty-nine females reported.

For the week ending March 7 there were fewer deaths and births reported than for the previous week and a lower mortality than for the same week of last year. The births reported, of which nine were males and twelve females, are eleven less than last week, while the deaths are sixteen less than the preceding week. There being six deaths among males and five among females, with four of the total number caused by pneumonia.

At the close of last report there were thirteen cases of scarlet fever in quarantine, during the week there were two cases reported and four cases released, leaving eleven cases in the city at the time of this report.

Of diphtheria there were nine new cases reported and six discharged, leaving seventeen cases in detention as against fourteen for the previous week. Unvaccinated population furnished twenty-four of the twenty-six cases reported during the week as having smallpox, one of which was imported here. Twenty-two cases recovered during the week and were discharged, leaving sixty-eight cases in quarantine, as compared with sixty-four for the previous week.

Of measles there were six cases reported; of typhoid fever, one; of chicken pox, seven.

TRADE SATISFACTORY

Supply Is Not Equal to the Demand—Bankers Slow in Making Loans.

Throughout the country trade and industry continue in a prosperous condition.

In Salt Lake trade is, on the whole, normal, considering the prolonged winter weather. The following from Dun's review of the month of February gives a clear insight into the real condition of business:

"Returns of both domestic and foreign trade are fully equal to those of the same month last year, and in many cases there are marked gains. The people are consuming on a scale never before equalled, as evidenced by the enormous distribution and continual inquiries for prompt shipment. Firmly held quotations also bear testimony to the fact that demand is often greater than supply."

The demand for money continues fair, but bankers are conservative in making loans. The commercial stock and bond market has been fairly active by registering quite a number of small sales.

The Utah Sugar company preferred stock started the week by selling at \$3.95 and advanced to \$4.02, which was caused by the fact that the quarterly dividend will be paid the end of this month. The common stock of the Utah Sugar Co. started selling at \$3.70 per share and advanced to \$3.85. Small sales were made in C. W. & M. Co. common, C. M. I., Provo Wollen Mills Co. and in bonds.

Following are the latest quotations for bonds and commercial stocks and bonds: Deseret National bank, \$26.50; Z. C. M. I., \$15.00; Home Fire Insurance Co., \$10.00; Utah Sugar Co., preferred, \$4.02; Utah Sugar Co., common, \$3.85; H. B. 130, \$12.00; Deseret Savings bank, \$24.00; Commercial National bank, \$19.00; C. W. & M. Co., preferred, \$10.00; Provo Co. & Savings bank, \$13.00; Lehi Co. & Savings bank, \$19.00; Thayer Bros., \$18.00; First National bank, Ogden, \$27.00; Rocky Mt. Bell Tel. Co., \$4.00; C. W. & M. Co., common, \$10.00; Barnes Banking Co., Kanab, \$20.00; Ogden Savings bank, \$15.00; C. W. & M. Co., common, \$10.00; Con. W. & M. Co., common, \$10.00; Greeley Sugar Co., \$12.00; C. W. & M. Co., common, \$10.00; Amal. Sugar Co., common, \$10.00; Provo Wollen Mills Co., \$10.00; C. W. & M. Co., common, \$10.00; Mormon church bonds, \$10.00; Con. Rail. & Power Co. bonds, \$10.00; Con. Rail. & Power Co. bonds, \$10.00; Salt Lake City Railway bonds, \$10.00; Sumpter Valley, \$10.00; Utah County Light & Power Co., \$10.00.

Bank Clearings.

Yesterday's bank clearings were \$261,801. For the same time a year ago they were \$268,327. For the week they were \$2,107,796. For the same period a year ago they were \$2,196,174.

Real Estate Transfers.

George C. Cannon association to Vera C. Sharp, 1 acre southwest quarter southwest quarter section 11, township 1 north, range 1 west, \$1,000.

Sarah Hill to O. S. I. Ry. Co., \$10,000.

Northwest corner of southwest corner lot 3, block 119, plat A, \$2,000.

Ute to Sloan to Abbie C. Couzens, 330 rods southwest corner lot 4, block 4, plat D, \$5,490.

Madie F. Gibbs to George F. Taylor, 25x10 rods northwest from southeast corner lot 1, block 36, plat A, \$1,300.

John F. Ashby to George H. Thaxton, 9.14 acres northwest quarter section 2, township 2 south, range 1 west, \$1,000.

Cora M. Wheeler to Thomas Homer, part of lot 4, block 5, plat A, \$1,000.

Joseph G. Wilks to Thomas Homer, part of lot 5, block 5, plat A, \$1,000.

Thomas Homer to John J. Corum, 10x2 rods southwest from 2 rods west of northeast corner, lot 5, block 6, plat A, \$500.

DR. PINKERTON SUED.

A. K. Hicks Claims He Was Injured by X-Rays.

A. K. Hicks brought suit in the district court yesterday against Dr. Samuel H. Pinkerton to recover \$20,000 damages for the "negligent, careless and unskillful treatment of a gunshot wound with X-rays," which it is alleged, resulted in the leg becoming shrunken and permanently weakened.

The plaintiff avers that he sustained his wound on May 28, 1902. Dr. Pinkerton was employed to treat him. The injuries complained of are set forth as follows in the complaint:

"That in the performance of said professional services, the defendant, for the alleged purpose of determining the exact location of said bullet in the plaintiff's limb, made use of an exceedingly dangerous appliance known as a static machine for the generation of X-rays, and applied the same to plaintiff's limb, and so negligently, carelessly and unskillfully applied and used the said machine that the flesh and bone of plaintiff's limb, to which the said process was applied, were thereby burned and injured and destroyed."

"That by reason of the said negligent, careless and unskillful use of the said appliance, the defendant, for the plaintiff was very badly burned in the flesh and bone thereof, and the plaintiff was thereby made sick and lame, and was subjected to and did suffer great physical pain and did incur large expense and expended large sums of money in procuring nurses, medicines and medical and surgical treatment of the injuries so caused by the negligent, careless and unskillful acts of the defendant."

"That by reason of said negligent, careless and unskillful acts and conduct of the defendant, and by reason of the effect thereof upon the plaintiff's limb, and to repair the injury thus caused, the plaintiff has been compelled to suffer and has suffered the cutting away of a considerable part of his said limb, and said limb has become shrunken and permanently weakened and impaired, and is still sore and lame and greatly disabled."

A meeting of the Salt Lake City parliamentary class will be held Thursday at 3:30 at the Ladies' Literary club.

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FOR

GRIP

Grip is epidemic—the hospitals are crowded—the suffering intense—the death list appalling—yet ninety cases in every hundred could be prevented or cured, with little cost and no inconvenience, by the use of Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven." It not alone breaks up the Grip, but its tonic sustains the system, and you can keep about your business. It is carried in the pocket and taken from the hand without trouble.

The indications of a severe attack of Grip or Influenza are: headache, chilliness, general muscular pains, fever, sore throat, cough and systemic lassitude.

At the first chill of shiver, take "Seventy-seven." It will restore the checked circulation, stir the blood, counteract through the veins and break up the Grip or a Cold. At Druggists, 25c, or mailed.

Humphreys' Med. Co., corner William and John streets, New York.

ONE MORE WEEK!

YOU PAY FOR YOUR MEDICINES ONLY--

YOU GET THE DOCTOR'S SERVICES FREE

With this guarantee, that in the MOST COMPLICATED CASES OF CATARRHAL CHRONIC DISEASES—the total expense will not exceed \$5 for a full course of treatment.

POSITIVELY YOUR LAST CHANCE.

To be permanently cured for just what the medicines cost. This may be your last chance to consult the greatest Chronic Disease Specialists ever permanently located in the West. If you are in need of Medical Advice don't miss this opportunity to be cured by simply paying a nominal price for the medicines required in your case. Remember next week the offer will be withdrawn forever—YOU MUST APPLY THIS WEEK if you wish to avail yourself of this generous offer.

A LITTLE GIRL'S TRIBUTE

Now Understand the Offer.

All patients suffering from Catarrh,